

THE Pacific Commercial Advertiser

A MORNING PAPER.

WALTER G. SMITH EDITOR

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WOULD SOLVE THE PROBLEM.

Secretary Straus has the power to remit all fines collected under the coastwise shipping laws.

He can, if he will, let people travel between here and the coast on foreign ships, without paying anything to the United States government for the privilege.

If he should remit fines as a policy, however, the American shipping interests would get after him. But why could he not justly answer: All right! Those Honolulu people need transportation. If you won't give it to them then I will let the others see what they can do. Fines are hereby remitted until American ship-owners get ready to handle the Hawaiian-Pacific coast traffic.

Why not?

THE HOLY GRAIL.

No legend has had wider circulation, challenged more ardent faith, appeared in more protean forms, more thoroughly permeated art, or influenced it more potently, than the legend of the Holy Grail. The Holy Grail was the cup or chalice used by Our Lord at the Last Supper. According to one form of the legend regarding it, it was committed by the angels to a body of knights for safe keeping and preservation, and if approached by anyone not wholly pure, it would vanish. It is in this form that the legend has figured most extensively, perhaps, in art. It formed the theme of medieval religious plays and paintings, and in our own times is the theme of Wagner's incomparable "Parsifal," as in pictorial art it is the theme of one series of the famous mural decorations of the Boston Public Library. The search for the Holy Grail has been an inspiration to purity of character through many centuries, and has purified and ennobled art not merely in its religious and ecclesiastical expression, but has inspired art itself.

Another form of the legend is that the Holy Grail was preserved by Joseph of Arimathea, and was afterwards taken by him to Britain. This form of the legend is of especial interest in connection with a just published account of the finding in Glastonbury Abbey of a cup of great antiquity which enthusiasts hope may prove to be the veritable Holy Grail. The circumstances of the discovery, according to the accounts of it, are entirely in keeping with the legend. A rich Polish Merchant, it is said, as far back as 1902 received an impression that there was some holy relic buried in Glastonbury. Last September, he said, he saw the place in a dream and a search revealed the cup.

Even in a material age like this such things leave their impression. That the legend should have brought the cup to Britain by the hand of Joseph of Arimathea is itself curious. That a Pole should have been led to seek in England such a relic, is a curious and an interesting outworking of sub-consciousness. And that the relic found should be such as to admit of belief that it is indeed the Holy Grail, is apparently such a substantiation of the legend as to startle even the skeptical mind into at least momentary belief in the supernatural.

It is altogether unlikely that there can be any demonstration, to the reason, that the relic, so curiously brought to light, is indeed the Holy Grail. And yet, if it shall prove that there is nothing in the circumstances surrounding it inconsistent with the idea that it is the Holy Grail, it will undoubtedly arouse renewed interest in the legend and in the medieval literature and artistic outworkings of the legend. It may indeed create a new literature on the subject. Incidentally it may very likely give an added pecuniary value to Wagner's "Parsifal" as a vehicle for theatrical presentation.

But if it shall prove the Holy Grail, there is an end at once to the legend itself, and art, pictorial, dramatic, and musical, loses one of its most inspiring themes. It may well be, therefore, that the truly devout mind might hope that this ancient relic so strangely found in Glastonbury Abbey is not the Holy Grail.

EXPORT MANUFACTURES.

The large share which manufactures form in the exports of the United States to all parts of the world except Europe is shown by an analysis just completed by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor of the trade, by articles and groups of articles, with every country and grand division of the world. These figures show that manufactures formed 86 per cent of the exports to South America in 1906, 85 per cent of the exports to Oceania, 75 per cent of the exports to Asia, 66 per cent of the exports to Africa, 62 per cent of the exports to North America, while even to Europe manufactures formed 27 per cent of the total domestic merchandise sent in the fiscal year 1906.

This general group, "manufactures," upon which the above percentages are based, includes both manufactures ready for consumption and manufactures for further use in manufacturing. The first group includes all manufactures in the fully completed form and ready for immediate use. The second is made up chiefly of chemicals, leather, naval stores, lumber, copper in pigs, bars and ingots, and various grades of iron and steel which have passed through a process of manufacture but are to be further used in manufacturing, such as steel bars, billets, ingots, blooms, sheets and plates, tin plate, wire rods, and pig iron.

Of the 75 million dollars' worth sent to South America, 72.04 per cent was manufactures ready for consumption and 14.02 per cent manufactures for further use in manufacturing. Of the 105 million dollars' worth sent to Asia, 65.79 per cent was manufactures ready for consumption and 9.14 per cent manufactures for further use in manufacturing. Of the 35 million dollars' worth sent to Oceania, 72.97 per cent was manufactures ready for consumption and 11.78 per cent manufactures for further use in manufacturing. Of the 20 million dollars' worth sent to Africa, 58.79 per cent was manufactures ready for consumption and 6.85 per cent manufactures for further use in manufacturing. Of the 295 million dollars' worth exported to North America, 50.46 per cent was manufactures ready for consumption and 11.37 per cent manufactures for further use in manufacturing. Of the 1189 million dollars' worth of domestic merchandise sent from the United States to Europe in 1906, 12.72 per cent was manufactures ready for consumption and 14.06 per cent manufactures for further use in manufacturing.

Thus, more than one-half of the domestic merchandise sent out of the United States to each grand division except Europe goes in the fully manufactured form, ready for consumption; in the case of South America and Oceania practically three-fourths, in the case of Asia practically two-thirds, and in the case of North America practically one-half goes in the fully manufactured form.

Taking up the principal countries, the figures of the Bureau of Statistics show that 11.85 per cent of the exports to the United Kingdom was manufactures ready for consumption and 11.23 per cent manufactures for further use in manufacturing. Of the exports to Germany, 10.98 per cent was manufactures ready for consumption and 12.96 per cent manufactures for further use in manufacturing. To France, 12.67 per cent of the exports was manufactures ready for consumption and 18.44 per cent manufactures for further use in manufacturing. To Canada, 48.8 per cent of the exports was manufactures ready for consumption and 13.1 per cent manufactures for further use in manufacturing. To Mexico, 58.77 per cent was manufactures ready for consumption and 11.61 per cent manufactures for further use in manufacturing.

To Cuba, 45.94 per cent of the exports was manufactures ready for consumption and 9.31 per cent manufactures for further use in manufacturing. To Argentina, 79.93 per cent of the exports was manufactures ready for consumption and 18.67 per cent manufactures for further use in manufacturing. To Brazil, 72.9 per cent of the exports was manufactures ready for consumption and 10.24 per cent manufactures for further use in manufacturing. To Chile, 74.82 per cent of the exports was manufactures ready for consumption and 10.71 per cent manufactures for further use in manufacturing. To China, 85.12 per cent was manufactures ready for consumption and 10.65 per cent manufactures for further use in manufacturing. To Japan, 45.89 per cent of the exports was manufactures ready for consumption and 10.28 per cent manufactures for further use in manufacturing. To the Philippine Islands, 59.75 per cent of the shipments was manufactures ready for consumption and 9.13 per cent manufactures for further use in manufacturing. To Australia, 76.48 per cent of the exports was manufactures ready for consumption and 12.26 per cent manufactures for further use in manufacturing.

Mr. Straus will help. The Congressmen lately here will help. Things look better for Hawaii-nei.

OF CURRENT INTEREST

A MISCHIEVOUS PRISONER.

In a Guadalupe prison there is a convict with a highly developed sense of humor and some imagination. The Libre Parole, of that island, tells the story: "A mischievously disposed convict in the Point-a-Pitre prison, knowing that the governor saw all the prisoner's correspondence, wrote a letter addressed to his mother earnestly exhorting her never to reveal the spot where he had buried treasure of enormous value. His ruse succeeded. He was relieved from all labor, invited to lunch with the governor and bottles of champagne were braced for his delectation. Then came the day when the governor and the deputy gently hinted to the convict that they knew all about his hidden treasure—all, that is to say, except just where it was buried. The convict at first was coy, but after some days offered to show them the tree beneath which the treasure lay. When darkness fell the trio set out. The searchers perspired for some hours as they dug at a spot indicated by the convict without discovering any thing. At length the search was angrily abandoned and the convict marched back to prison, where he threw his fellow prisoners into convulsions of delight by his narration of the affair."

FOUND QUEEN'S DACHSHUND.

Prince Henry, consort of Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands, distinguished himself the other day in the eyes of his royal helpmeet's subjects by recovering her favorite dachshund, which she had lost while walking in a pine forest near one of her residences. The story of this feat is thus told by an admiring correspondent: "The queen was exceedingly sorry, for she was much attached to this particular dog. Prince Henry therefore determined to go out himself to look for the missing favorite. He went at once to the forester's house in the woods and sat up all night until the first streak of dawn, when he began searching the forest. To his great delight he was rewarded by finding Paulinthen."

DANGER IN OYSTERS.

The oyster question is disturbing Paris. The Academy of Medicine has had a methodical investigation made, with the result of establishing that in the last ten years a large number of internal complaints besides typhoid fever have been traced to oysters kept in polluted water. As the outcome of its inquiry the academy urges strict official inspection of all oyster beds and fattening establishments, with the same surveillance in transit as is exercised over other foods, and the rigorous exclusion of all foreign oysters not subjected to inspection as close as that exercised in France.

LIGHTHOUSE OF CONCRETE.

By the use of concrete a tall lighthouse was constructed in a short period of time at the Point de la Coubre, at the mouth of the Gironde river, in France. The building is 225 feet high and about thirty-five feet in diameter at the base. It was finished in nine months after the beginning of the work, and cost \$90,000. The haste was due to the fact that the sea threatened to wash away the old structure.

TYPEWRITERS ON FERRYBOATS.

New York certainly believes in saving all the time possible. Typewriters are now to be found on some of the ferryboats running between Staten Island and New York, and business men can dictate letters to them during the half-hour trip which used to be devoted to the morning papers.

STEEDLE AS LIGHTHOUSE.

The Roman Catholic church at Nome is surmounted by an immense cross, blazing with electric light. It serves as a lighthouse for miles up and down the coast and has been the means of saving many lives from shipwreck. It is also useful as a beacon to miners going to town from the wilds.

ADMIRAL GOODRICH'S RECORD.

Admiral Goodrich, who succeeds Coghlan at the New York navy yard, directed the first shot in the engagements around Santiago de Cuba, and he also fought the last naval engagement of the war with Spain, that in front of Manzanillo.

He—So they got married and went off in their new motor car. She—And where did they spend their honeymoon? He—In the hospital.—London Tit-Bits.

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